

# The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. V. NO. 8.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 216.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,**  
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.  
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.  
Licentiate Acceptor of the Lying in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.  
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.  
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated.  
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business.)

**At his Residence, Garbutt Hill, NEWMARKET.**  
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 16-39

## Newmarket Iron Foundry.

**JAMES ALLAN** begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.  
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.  
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 16-1

## TO WAGON MAKERS.

**ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon Sawn for FIVE SHILLINGS.**  
JOSEPH JAMES & CO.  
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1855. 16-51

**F. W. BATHRIK,**  
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. Residence—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. 16-31

**A. BOULTBEE,**  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.  
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. 16-36

**T. BOTSFORD,**  
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. All Orders Promptly Attended to.  
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

**R. MOORE,**  
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE in the NEW COURT HOUSE, next to the COURT HOUSE OFFICE, Toronto.  
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

**JOHN B. JONES,**  
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.  
Toronto, June 20, 1855. 23-1y

**J. SAXTON,**  
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.  
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

**Messrs. FORD & GROVER,**  
ECLECTIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis.  
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 16-9

**MANSION HOUSE,**  
MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Beds and Stabling and Gracious accommodation.  
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 16-1

**F. F. PASMORE, P. L. S.**  
OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.  
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. 6w-1v

**ANGUS MINTOSH,**  
ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W.  
1616

**NORTH RICHARDSON,**  
CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c. Commissionary in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.  
Newmarket, 1855. 16-1

**A. M. HALL,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces that in addition to his Confectionery he has fitted up an Oyster Saloon for the accommodation of Ladies as well as Gentlemen.  
Fresh Oysters kept constantly on hand.  
Newmarket, Oct. 11 1855. 16-36

**Mansion House, Sharon,**  
KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately printed and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good beds and stabling.  
Sharon, June 14, 1855. 16-19

**BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.**  
A Lot Blank Account Books, such as Ledger Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the  
NEW ERA OFFICE  
Newmarket, November 22th, 1855.

**John T. Stokes,**  
ARCHITECT and Builder, Sharon, Canada West.  
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. 16-51

**Robert Cooke,**  
BEGS to intimate to the hotel guests of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.  
Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 16-1

**INTERNATIONAL**  
Life Assurance Society of London.  
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.  
ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent.  
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. 16-41

## Poetry.

**The Castle and the Cottage.**  
On yon mountain towers a castle,  
Wrath'd with gulf, its portals shine;  
In yon valley, smiles a cottage,  
Roses sweet its porch entwine.  
Wealth and pride dwell in those towers,  
Humble hearts the cottage roam;  
Strife and hate are in the castle,  
In the cottage peace and love.  
Silken floors adorn that castle,  
Banners deck its topmost tower;  
Sand of snow betwix the cottage,  
In its lattice may a flower.  
Other hearts seek in that castle,  
Pomp with squish interweave,  
Mine the poor and humble cottage,  
Richer far in peace and love!

## Literature.

**From Glenora's Pictorial.**  
**A Travelling Adventure.**  
BY FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.

## CONCLUSION.

Claude raised his eyes in the direction of her's, and beheld a tall figure, in full brilliant costume, advancing from the thicket, carbine in hand, and bending his black brows upon them.  
The young man painted turned pale.  
"Who are you?" he asked of the intruder.

"That question belongs to me, young gentleman," replied the stranger, "since I find you waiting in my library and intruding on my domain."

"You assume a lofty tone, sir," replied the artist. "Pray when have I the honor of addressing you?"

"The stranger drew himself up to his full height. 'I am called,' he replied haughtily, 'I am called Fra Diavolo!'"

Claude cast an anxious look at Julia, then threw his arm around her waist, and drew a pistol from his vest-pocket.

"Put up that toy, young man!" cried the robber in a voice of thunder, "or I'll send a bullet through that fool's head of yours—Resistance is vain. Look around you!"

Claude obeyed, and beheld, encircling the glade where they stood, a number of ruffianly fellows, armed to the teeth. He dropped his pistol with a groan.

"You are free!" said the brigand, with a contemptuous smile. "You are too poor a prize. A fairer one is ours. It is rare that beauty smiles beguile us in our outlawry."

Julia turned deadly pale; but the color mounted to the painter's cheek, as she pressed her to his heart and replied:

"You must hack me to pieces before you lay a hand upon this lady!"

The brigand chief smiled—his manner and bearing were no longer menacing.

"You're a pack of cowardly humbugs!" cried a well known voice as the alderman was brought in the ring by three stout men, struggling and kicking. "Do you know who I am? I am an Englishman—an alderman of the city of London. I'll prosecute you! you shall be hanged!"

Julia, forgetful of danger, flew to her guardian's side. His capers relaxed him, and, though short-winded and purple, he planted his back against a tree, and squatted away in an attitude that Tom Crib would have envied.

"Bah!" said he, valorously, "you're a pack of cowards! I throw down your leading-forks and daggers, and I'm a match for you!"

Fra Diavolo smiled and waived his haughty. "Cease this foolery, old man—and you gentlemen, listen to me. I will show you that Satan is not so black as he is painted. You will acknowledge that you are completely in my power. Now I will mention the terms on which I will release you."

"I want him!" shouted the Londoner, "there's a statute against kidnapping a fellow!"

"You, gentlemen," said the brigand to the artist and his companion, "have received a warning against edged tools. Stick to your own business in future. You, fair lady, wish to see a real brigand. Behold him! Outlawed from society—a wanderer like the wild wolf in the forest—a man without name, family or friends, save those whose fortunes are as desperate as his. When men shall tell you of the crimes of Fra Diavolo, remember that he restored you to love and happiness, when he might have made you his victim."

"There's something grand about that rascal after all," cried Mr. Brown. "Say Diavolo, how much do you want for letting us all off—give it in round numbers, and you shall have a check on my banker at Naples, and I'll never say a word about the transaction. But I forgot—you wouldn't dare to present the check."

Fra Diavolo smiled.

"You are mistaken, signor—I have an account at a banker's in Naples and another in Rome."

"Humbly!" muttered the alderman.

"But I'm in a generous mood, to-day," pursued the robber. "Fortune has favored me of late, and I can afford to be so. You see that young fellow who has never taken his eyes off the signor. Just now when I threatened his liberty, he was willing to lay down his life for her."

"Was he?" inquired the alderman.

"We devour him," said the bandit.

"It was a masquerade frolic to procure an interview with Miss Brandon," said the artist.

"Well, signor," continued the brigand, "my terms are simply these: give your consent to

the marriage of this young couple, they love each other, and it is out of your power to keep young hearts that love asunder."

"Well—well—I consent," grumbled the alderman.

"I presume," said the chief advancing, "that I may then congratulate and salute the bride."

But Julia drew back with a shudder, and the artist's eye flashed fire.

For a moment an angry flush mounted to the robber's brow, but it died away, and he said, with a melancholy smile:

"Pardon me—I forgot myself. I will impose no repulsive conditions—and I will only pray that none of you will mention a word about this interview."

He waved his hand in token of farewell, and then he and his band vanished in the deep woods. The alderman's ward, the painter and his party, regained the carriage, which was now righted, and they were soon en route for Naples, where, the artist and Julia were united in the presence of the British ambassador. The adventure at Napoli was duly consigned to the bride's journal, but it was Fra Diavolo's career had closed that she ventured to impart it to her friends.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### Arrival of the Persia.

New York, March 20.  
The Persia arrived at her dock at 8 a. m., from Liverpool about 10 o'clock Saturday morning 8th.

The Persia and the Quaker City arrived at Liverpool together on the morning of Sunday last inst., both steamers were detained off the bar for want of water for some hours.

The Quaker City sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, 5th.

No intelligence of the Pacific has reached England.

The Quaker City took out a report of the signing of the preliminaries of peace, but subsequent information would imply the plenipotentiaries had appended their names to the preliminary formality.

In the Evening Star, Mr. Speaker's speech to the Legislative Assembly for the opening of the session of the English Parliament, and that while he hoped for peace it was necessary to be prepared for either peace or war.

A general rumor prevails that the negotiations proceed satisfactorily.

Break-buffs declined considerably during the week, but on Friday a better feeling was manifested.

Provisions generally unchanged. Money continued dear.

Consols were quoted 91.

American Stocks without change.

Weather continued favorable for farming operations.

Ashes easier.

Nothing is really known of the proceedings of the negotiators.

The Independence Bridge publishes a communication purporting to proceed from Paris, which says that the first four points were decided on Thursday; that the discussion of Saturday was reported to be very warm, and was, in fact, between Baron Brunner and the English plenipotentiaries—Count Odoiff remained quiet, but at last he broke his long silence and said as follows: "Peace must be restored to the civilized world—we are all great enough to pass over certain details. It was I who made the Treaty of Amiens, and to me it belongs to tear it up. We accept the ratification of the plenipotentiaries proposed for Bessanville and for the Adriatic provinces. We adhere to the condition about not re-establishing the fortress of Bounsmund, and desire that the Isles of Atland should be a menace for no one. There is no difficulty as to Nicoloff, and we give up without compensation the city of Kas to the S. Ivo."

The paper goes on to say that this language caused, as well it might, a profound sensation. So profound that the plenipotentiaries remained silent, and did not wait for any of them found his intention sufficiently to say, "As we are all agreed let us sign. The signatures were at once affixed, and the plenipotentiaries shook hands and parted."

The Independence unhesitatingly adds, that on the following day, Monday, the Emperor's speech would contain the announcement that peace was made. The Independence also contains the assertion that the plenipotentiaries are signed. This may be regarded as a confirmation of the late taking of Sebastopol and already obtained the application of Canada to the treaty.

Despatches from Berlin speak of a similar state of things, and it is suspected that a combination exists both in Paris and Brussels for the fabrication of the news with a view to produce speculation.

CRIME.  
Delegates from the two armies had met to regulate the details of the armistice.

BALTIC.  
From Hamburg, March 5th, it is stated that two Russian war steamers, accompanied by three gun boats, have got out of Swaburg by breaking through the ice. These ships have appeared in the Baltic.

THE FALL OF KARS.  
The particulars relating to the fall of Kars have been laid before parliament and published in a blue book. They embrace the whole subject of the war in Asia. The defence and fall of Kars. The conduct of Lord Stratford. The proceedings of the Allied Generals, and the policy of the Allied Governments. The book discusses some singular circumstances—on the 14th day, 1855, General Simpson forwarded to his Government the particulars of a Conference attended by Gen. Pelissier, Gen. Marmon, Admirals Lyons, Bural, and Sues, and General Simpson, at which Omar Pacha endeavored to induce them to send a portion of the troops from the Crimea to Asia, Omar Pacha wanted to proceed with twenty-five thousand men he brought from Euphrates to Asia for the purpose of relieving Kars. At the Conference and Admiral's assistance, were informed as to the population and as to the state of the country, but for the Conference to pay the price for the relief of Kars in order to encourage Omar's proceedings, the Generals wrote to Lord Stratford the following—Use your powerful influence to cause

our opinions to prevail over that of his Highness, as great public interests are at stake and serious consequences may result from his success.

"Well—well—I consent," grumbled the alderman.

"I presume," said the chief advancing, "that I may then congratulate and salute the bride."

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## House of Assembly.

### FRIDAY, 14th March, 1856.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

PECTIONS—PRESIDENT.

The usual routine business was transacted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY—THE CORRIGAN MURDER.

Hon. Mr. Drummond delivered the following message from His Excellency, which was read by Mr. Speaker, the whole House standing:

"The Governor General has every desire to furnish information to the Legislature, and therefore regrets deeply that for the following reasons he must decline to comply with the prayer of the Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 10th inst., presented to him this day by such members of that House as are members of the Executive Council."

"The charge of Judge Dural to the petty jury is not in the possession of the Governor General, nor can it be presumed to exist as a distinct document. If such a document exist, the Governor General has no power or authority to enforce its production. The Act 7th Vic, chapter 15, expressly secures the independence of the Judges of Lower Canada, thereby establishing a great constitutional principle. The same Act prescribed a regular mode of proceeding with reference to the conduct of the judge by Address from two branches of the Legislature."

"The Governor General is advised that to call for the words used by a Judge on a specific trial is in effect to call that Judge to account for his conduct on the Bench, and that for the Crown so to call the Judge to account is equally on the address of one branch of the Legislature, would be at least an evasion of the spirit of the Act, and might serve as a precedent for interference by the Crown with the independence of the Judiciary."

CLAIMS ON ORDINANCE LANDS.

Hon. Mr. Cayley in bringing forward a report of the Committee of the Whole, relating to claims on Ordinance lands said, that this measure was the result of resolutions passed by the house in 1834 and 1835. It contemplated the object of this Province being enabled to acquire property which should be a source of revenue instead of the reverse, provision being made in the transfer of these lands to the Provincial Government, for the claims of pensioners. He would move the adoption of the report.

Hon. Mr. Cayley introduced a bill founded on the resolution.

Second reading on Tuesday.

ADDITIONAL COURT TERM.

Hon. Mr. Drummond moved the second reading of the bill to provide for holding an additional Term of the Queen's Bench in Lower Canada, in this year. He stated that this had been rendered necessary by the Judges having been occupied with the Signorial question.

The bill was then read a second time, passed through Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading on Monday next.

FREE BANKING.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cayley.

The House went again into committee on the bill to amend the establishing freedom of banking, and agreed to some amendments introduced by the Inspector General, to meet any business proposed by Mr. Hobson, Mr. Mackenzie, and others in a previous discussion.

The Bill was ordered to a second reading on Monday.

Mr. Somerville moved the second reading

of the bill to establish a Circuit Court in Hantsdon and Chateaugay.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

EASTER RECESS.

Hon. Mr. Drummond intimated that it was his intention to move an adjournment of the house, over Easter holidays from Tuesday first to the following Tuesday.

Mr. Mackenzie said no necessity for the adjournment for six days. The House had been in session for a month, and had done nothing but squabble and quarrel. It was now time that they should work. He was willing to adjourn for St. Patrick's day, on Monday, but not for the rest of the week.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved the second reading of the bill to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council.

The motion was carried without discussion, by a vote of 83 to 6.

A discussion upon the details of the Bill continued until a late hour when the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, 17th March, 1856.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

FIRST READINGS.

Mr. Munro introduced a bill to increase the capital stock of the Port Darlington Harbour Company.

Second reading on the 25th inst.

Hon. Mr. Cameron moved, to suspend the rules of this House in reference to the petition of the municipality of the township of Minto, in the county of Wellington, praying for an act of incorporation for a company to form a railroad from the waters of Lake Huron at Saugeen to the waters of Lake Ontario at Toronto.

Carried.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate the Canada North West Railway Company.

Second reading on the 28th inst.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Glenary) moved the reading of the entries in the journals of this house in 1849, which relate to the address of this house to His Excellency, and the reply thereto on the subject of convening Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec, with a view to the adoption of a resolution declaring the inexpediency of further continuing that system.

The journals having been read,

Hon. Mr. Macdonald said that this was one of the questions of the greatest importance that could occupy the attention of the house. The events of 1849 which led to the removal of the Seat of Government from where it had been fixed permanently were not at all creditable to the Province. And nothing that had transpired since was calculated to satisfy the people of the Province that the present system was an advantageous one. From the time Parliament left Montreal till it reached Quebec, after being in Toronto, the expenses of removal were \$116,000. The expense of removal to Toronto, he was given to understand, amounted to \$75,000. Independently of the expense, the danger to the archives &c., the inconvenience to the families connected with the Government were such as to render it high time that some one place should be fixed upon where buildings could be erected that would be an ornament and credit to the Province.

He begged to move the following resolution:

"That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General representing to his Excellency that in the opinion of this house, the time has arrived when the present system of convening Parliament alternately at Toronto and Quebec should be discontinued."

Seconded by Mr. Rankin.

Hon. Mr. Cartier presented a number of returns, one of them being a statement of the expenses of the removal of the seat of Government from Quebec.

Mr. Gamble sarcastically alluded to the argument of the hon. member for Glenary, in favor of a permanent seat of Government. He begged to differ entirely from the hon. gentleman, and thought that it was for the public good that they should continue to carry out the system which has been acted on for the last six years. (Hear, hear.)

He would conclude by moving, as an amendment to the motion of the hon. member for Glenary, "That all after the word 'that' be expunged, and the following instead: 'Any consideration of the question of the seat of Government during the present session, is inexpedient.'" Seconded by Hon. Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Powell said that the mover of the amendment had disclosed being influenced by any local or sectional feelings, yet he went on to tell the House that Toronto was the only place where public opinion was of that character that its wholesome influence could be felt on the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Morris said that, if the hon. member for Glenary thought that anything could be permanent under our present system, he was very much mistaken.

Mr. Rankin said, it was neither wise nor politic to continue the present system, which was conceived in cunning, and carried out through fear.

Mr. Bowe thought it was not the province of this House to change the parliamentary system. It was the prerogative of the Crown to say where Parliament should assemble.

No other member rising to speak, the Speaker gave orders to call the two members for the division.

Mr. Brown then rose to speak, but, as the debate should be continued till after the recess.

Mr. Speaker said that to speak further to the question would be against a rule unanimously adopted by the House.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Gamble's amendment, which was negatived by 62 to 53.

Yeas.—Messrs. Atkins, Alley, Biggar, Bowes, Brown, Cameron, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapin, Christie, Clarke, Cook (Oxford) Crisler, Dianne, Evanturel, Fortier (Nichole) Fortier (Belechasse), Fournier, Frazer, Gamble, Hartman, Larwell, LeBoutillier, Lemieux, Lumsden, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Matheson, Meagher, Merritt, Morrison (Niagara) Morrison (Simcoe) Moun, Niles, O'Farrell Polette, Pouliot, Price, Rhodes, Robinson, Rolph, Solicitor General Ross, Ross (Northumberland), Solicitor General Smith, Smith (Victoria), Spence, Stevenson, Tache, Willson and Wright—53.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Bellingham, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Church, Conger, Cook (Ottawa), Crawford, Daly, Daoust (Beauharnois) David (Two Mountains), Darche, Delong, Devitt Durion (Drummond) Durion (Montreal) Duster, Attorney General Drummond, Dufresne, Feltus, Ferrer, Ferris, Foley, Galt, Giguere, Holton, Holton, Jackson, John, Labelle, Leger, Lepage, Lorange, Lyon, Macdonald (Glenary), Macdonald (Cornwall), MacGinn, MacInchison, Masson, Mattice, Mongeais, Murray, Papi, Patrick, Poulin, Powell, Trevis, Rankin, Sanborn, Scatcherd, Shaw, Smith, (Northumberland), Somerville, Southwick, Terrill, Turcotte, Valois, Yelling and Young—62.

The question being again put on Hon. Mr. Macdonald's motion—

Hon. Mr. Cameron said he had another amendment to submit, the object of which was to place the house in possession of information as to the expenditure that would be required for establishing a permanent seat of Government whether that might be at Kingston, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, or Quebec. Of course, those hon. members agree to his motion who took the trouble to enquire and move for returns as to how much it had cost to bring chairs and tables and records from Quebec to Toronto, and how much it would cost to take those chairs and tables and records back from Toronto to Quebec. Those who were anxious to know whether there had been an expense of \$50,000, \$10,000, or \$20,000 for that purpose, must be equally anxious to know about the expenditure of \$200,000 or \$250,000 that might be necessary to purchase property and erect public buildings at the various points where it was proposed to fix the Seat of Government permanently.

He therefore moved an amendment:

"That the further consideration of this question be postponed until such time as the Government shall be prepared to submit to this house a statement of the estimated expenditure for the erection of the necessary public buildings at Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec."

Seconded by Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Mackenzie alluded to the periodical movements of the Government from city to city, and illustrated the inconveniences occasioned especially by the Seat of Parliament being at Quebec and Montreal. If any hon. gentleman ought to say his prayers for anything, he should do so that he was now in Toronto instead of being at either of the former places; for here was the fresh air of heaven to breathe, besides advantages beyond comparison with Lower Canadian cities. He would let gentlemen from Lower Canada go home and build their capital for themselves, as high as Babel if they pleased.

Mr. Ferris hoped that these gentlemen who were in favor of the permanent seat of government would see to it, that the question was decided to-night. He (Mr. Ferris) knew something of the events in which this ragabond system had its origin. The mob of Montreal, of whom he did not form one, had been spoken of rather harshly, but he could say to their credit, that the mob took care that no other buildings besides the Parliament House should be burned down.

Mr. Ferris expressed himself in favor of a permanent seat of Government. This was necessary, from a regard to the safety of the public records, and because it was inconvenient to the public officers to move every four years.

Mr. Fergusson said that this Parliament could not bind the Parliaments that came after, so that it was impossible to fix



## New Advertisements.

Who wants a Melodeon—G. L. Darby.  
Public Lecture—Sharon.  
Land for Sale—Reuben Robinson.  
Land for Sale—David Phillips.  
Cottage for Sale—John Vernon.  
Wanted—Robert Love.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 28th, 1856.

## General Summary.

Toronto Correspondents of several papers published East of the Capital seem to think that in the event of the Ministry resigning, Mr. Speaker Sicotte will be called upon to form a Ministry.

A cow belonging to Mr. Geo. Doherty, and valued at about \$50, was killed near the Newmarket Railway Depot on Tuesday last. She got upon the track through the gate leading to the track house.

The *Steele* informs us that three candidates are out for parliamentary honors, in the constituency at present represented by Mr. Mackenzie. They might as well stay at home and save expenses, for the Lyon will assuredly walk the course.

The Coalition have introduced their Electoral Legislative Council Bill. It contains all the bad features of the old one, with a few additions. The old fogies at present forming that august assembly, retain their seats for life; the elected candidates hold office for eight years; and the Government appoints the Speaker. The whole bill seems calculated to bring the elective principle into disrepute.

Mr. Elliot, of Galt, chairman to the Halton Convention of 1851, has sent a letter to the Dundas Tribune, stating distinctly that Hon. Mr. Spence, at a meeting of the Convention declared himself favorable to every plank in the Halton platform. He also further agreed that should he be the candidate and elected, he would sign it. What will Spence's friends say now?

Hon. Mr. Drummond stated in his place in Parliament on the 17th inst., that in all probability the House would not continue in Session more than five or six weeks longer. The Coalition are determined if possible, to enjoy the emoluments of office during another recess. All the harm we wish their supporters is, that the people may quietly leave them at home, and send more consistent Reformers to represent them in the Assembly at the next election.

A new Stone Church, built by the Wesleyan Methodist denomination, at Guelph, and cost over \$11,000, was opened for Divine Worship on the 20th. The building is very large and commodious; and reflects great credit on the zeal and energy of the people in connection with that body, in the place. This building was partially completed when we visited Guelph last summer, and if we recollect rightly, it is of Grecian architecture.

"An Essay on the Plough," is the title of a neat pamphlet of about 30 pages, laying down, in language perfectly intelligible to all, some plain practical facts peculiar to the principles, maxims, and business of ploughing. This pamphlet has a well-executed lithographic diagram of Mr. Jacob Rignham's Patent Plough, purchased by the Government of Canada and sent to the Paris Exhibition. Farmers calling at this office may have an examination of it.

We have received a letter (\$1 enclosed) from some party, to us unknown, who has neither given his name or Post Office address. This letter requests us to make a correction in an article which appeared in last week's *Era*, referring to the stock sold by Mr. Trent, to the Toronto butchers. On referring to the article in question we find several words were omitted by the compositor. It should have read "they made a prominent show among the best," &c.

Attention is directed to an advertisement from Mr. G. L. Darby, who has been appointed an Agent for the celebrated CARHART METEOROS. We have had the pleasure of listening to the musical qualities of these instruments, and unhesitatingly pronounce them superior to any we have ever heard. In speaking of these Melodeons, the *United States Magazine*, makes the following observations: "The 'double reed' has two sets of reeds, named the 'principle' and 'diapason.' They are tuned an octave apart, and, by means of the stops, be played together, or separate, producing a pleasing variety. This melodeon is possessed of great power, and is most desirable for churches, public halls, &c., &c."

The seven Octave Parlor Melodeon is a style unique to this establishment, and either as a superior musical instrument, or an elegant piece of furniture, it is equally deserving of grace in the drawing-room of the most distinguished in the land. In regard to the musical qualities of these melodeons, the best judges in European America have pronounced them superior to any other in the world; and we have no hesitation in saying, with those who know the character of the instrument as manufactured by this firm, that they are the acme of perfection for every quality known to characterize a real instrument. During the preparation of this paper, we addressed a line to a well-known musician and author, who is considered to be "well posted" in the history of musical instruments, and requested some information on the subject. After referring to the claims of most of the manufacturers, he says: "The melodeons of Messrs. Carhart, Neighbour & Co., of New York, are not equalled in the world. Other makers are so well aware of this fact, that they are ever on the alert, watching to catch the first appearance of a new style, or internal improvement in their instruments, that they may speedily copy it, and thus reserve a reputation for their own manufacture." Within a few years past, makers of reed instruments have increased almost like the locusts of Egypt, and the variety of styles and names are nearly as numerous as the sands of the sea. The *Carhart Melodeon* will continue to hold its place as the *ultra prima* of the world.

## The Ministerial Defeat.

The miserable expedient resorted to by the Coalition to ride over the defeat in the "Corrigan case," has afforded another opportunity for government organs to pour forth a volley of abuse upon the Opposition and laud their employers to the skies. They claim the vote of Thursday night, the 13th inst., as a vote of confidence; but in what way, it certainly would puzzle a Kentucky lawyer to define. The ministerial resolution to rescind the vote of the previous Monday was not even allowed to be put, thus showing conclusively, that government could not have their way, at least. It forcibly reminds us of the old adage—on taking a survey of the whole matter—that "downing men catch at straws," when such a paltry pretext is seized upon to trumpet forth a victory. It goes further, as it furnishes additional evidence of the readiness of the Coalition to accommodate themselves to all circumstances, so that thereby they may retain their seats upon the Treasury Benches.

This affair gave the Ministry two plain hints. First, that notwithstanding the elasticity of conscience possessed by their supporters, they will not be allowed to run too far "conjoint to public opinion." Secondly, that before attempting to oppose inquiry into a public grievance, they had better consult the cost and consult the wishes of their friends. There is no doubt but the Ministry would have been compelled to resign, had Mr. Drummond's motion to rescind the resolution proposed by Mr. Cameron been put to the House; and the two Attorney Generals took good care that it should not.

Another reason assigned by Ministerial organs, why they are pleased at the success of the quibble is, that the Opposition could not form a Government. This idea is, to say the least, most absurd. Surely, out of 100 Reformers, in a House of 130 members, some ten or twelve men could be found capable of managing the affairs of the country equally as well as two or three Reformers and seven or eight Tories, who now hold the reins of power. True, in rendering opposition or in supporting the present combinations, they may have differed on minor points; but if they are true to the great principle of Reformers, and true to their constituents, minor matters should and ought to be overlooked, in order to secure the accomplishment and complete triumph of the principles so long maintained by the Reform Party. But even to enter into minutiae, we believe the Opposition are more united on matters considered of lesser importance, leaving aside their unanimity on great questions, than the present Cabinet. This fact is clearly proved when we take an inspection of the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Scarcely a question of public interest do we find the Govt. agreed on; and in a large proportion of the divisions, where the yeas and nays are given, we find the Ministry on both sides of the fence. Why is this? For want of Union. In fact, the very nature of a coalition implies weakness; and it is so apparent at times, on questions of public policy, that Ministers often subject themselves to the ridicule and contempt of their opponents. How long this state of things will continue it is difficult to conjecture; but we hope for the best.

## Aurora Association Festival.

Pursuant to notice, the tea-meeting in connection with the "Aurora Association for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," was held in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The ample and excellent feast proffered on the occasion was remarked by all; and we believe has never been surpassed in that locality. After tea, the Assembly removed to the Wesleyan Methodist Church to listen to the speeches of several eminent speakers who had been engaged for the occasion. Dr. Geikie occupied the chair—and we believe it is to this gentleman the society owes its existence. On the Platform, to the right of the chairman, we observed Prof. Buckland of Toronto, Prof. Marling of Newmarket and Rev. Mr. Willoughby; on the left, Rev. Mr. Caswell, Chas. Doan, Esq., and Benj. Pearson, Esq.

The Chairman stated that a man sometimes may be placed so as to occupy two positions. That was the case in regard to himself to-night, as he was acting in the double capacity of Chairman to the meeting, and Secretary to the society. As secretary, then, he would read letters of apology for non-attendance from different gentlemen who had been expected present this evening. He regretted exceedingly that Mr. Ormiston was not present. They had been disappointed on a previous occasion from listening to that gentleman; and not being present now, made the disappointment felt the more.

The chairman then read letters of apology from Dr. Burns and Rev. Mr. Ormiston, of Toronto, and A. Gavilán, Esq., of Tecumseth, for their absence. He also said his brother of Toronto, was expected; but the cars having left a few minutes before their usual time, had consequently prevented him from being present.

Dr. Geikie said—With respect to the "Association," it devolved upon him to state that in November last, they commenced their course of lectures, and had continued them weekly until the present, except during the holidays. The first lecture was delivered by his (the chairman's) brother, on *Russia*. The second by Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Toronto, on *Chemistry*. The third by Rev. Mr. Caswell, on the *Interests of Society*. The next one was delivered by himself, on an evening that Mr. Ormiston was expected, on *How we Live*. Rev. Mr. Ramsay of Newmarket followed, by giving a very interesting description of his *Travels on the Rhine*. The next lecture was delivered by Mr. Gavilán, of Tecumseth, on the *Air Pump*—accompanied with experiments. Rev. Mr. Willoughby followed; but upon what subject we could not hear. Prof. Marling, of Newmarket, delivered the next Lecture: subject

*Mental culture*. Rev. Mr. Ramsay followed, and gave an exceedingly interesting account of his *Travels in Holland*. Rev. Mr. Caswell delivered the next, on the *Crusades and Crusaders*. Dr. Geikie followed, subject—the *Natural History of Man*. Dr. Burns delivered the next address: subject—*Modern Literature*. Rev. Mr. Spencer followed, with a lecture on *Oxygen*. Rev. Mr. Willoughby then gave us an interesting address on the *Reformation in Britain*. Mr. Geikie of Toronto delivered the next Lecture, on *Nineveh*. Last Friday evening we had a Lecture on *Hydrogen*; and to-night the Society expected to conclude the series for the season. Dr. Geikie then stated he had given this short epitome of the Lectures as Secretary to the Association; but now he would remark, as Chairman, he regretted the absence of Mr. Ormiston. Fortunately, they had Prof. Buckland present, (applause) who would supply his place. He therefore had great pleasure in introducing Prof. Buckland to the meeting.

Mr. Buckland, on rising, was greeted with applause. He said he was sorry to begin his address by making a remonstrance. He was sorry that he had been called upon to supply the deficiency occasioned by the absence of Mr. Ormiston; not from any ill-feeling towards that gentleman, but from incapacity to represent that individual. In fact he was altogether unprepared to make a speech. Speaking with the worthy member representing this Riding, the other day, he learned that a public meeting of some description was to be held this evening; and as he had engaged to deliver a lecture in Newmarket to-morrow evening, he started a day sooner in order to be present on this occasion. He therefore came before them quite unprepared to give an address. The warm hearts he had met this evening gave unmistakable proofs of the generosity of the people in this locality; and he hailed this meeting and its objects with pleasure. Meetings of this kind called to his mind what he had seen in the old country, where large assemblies gathered together under the old trees; not so much to partake of the cup that inebriates, but to promote social interest and intercourse. If he should say anything that would tend to strengthen the cause or promote the object this association had in view, his labor would not altogether be in vain. The great purpose of life were to promote good-will; and he thought such meetings of this kind well calculated to further that object. He received a letter from his daughter, now in England, a short time since, which showed conclusively how much can be accomplished by a little exertion. About a quarter of a century ago, he met a very small social tea-party in the town of Oldham. At that meeting he remarked, that as they had a population of about 40,000, it was singular they had not a public institution of a scientific character or a circulating library. These reasonable remarks had the effect of establishing a society at once. The town was canvassed, and in a short time raised the sum of £3,000. The institution was now a large and public one, with scientific and other machinery in constant operation. The society built a very large and commodious building expressly for their own use. He made these observations to show what could be done by a little effort and perseverance, and would recommend a similar more in this locality. Of course, they could not be expected to go on so extended a scale; yet, a great deal might be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) It was late to argue that "Knowledge is power." Ignorance was the greatest hindrance to social progress, and he conceived it to be the duty of the people and the Legislature, to use their influence and power to disseminate useful knowledge. (Hear, hear.) This meeting had given proof of their extreme liberality—but that did not constitute a great power, it was knowledge: knowledge of a moral and social character. Prof. Buckland then stated he had not given to make an address, and would only observe, that on any future occasion he would be happy, should they require his service at any time, to attend for the purpose of delivering a Lecture. (Cheers.) He then referred to the fact, that Mechanics' Institutes were receiving a yearly grant from Government, and recommended the society to form themselves into an institution of that kind, and thus secure the means they themselves might claim. He was not much in favor of a large collection of books—believing that a library should not be measured by the number of volumes upon the shelves; but by the nature and character of the works. Social evils were crawling upon us, and it was only knowledge that had the power of grappling with the evil. He hoped the society would flourish. (The learned gentleman concluded his remarks amid loud applause.)

The chairman then introduced in a very happy manner, to the meeting, the Rev. J. Caswell, who said, he must crave the indulgence of the audience, while expressing his regret that the learned gentleman from the city, referred to by the chairman were not present this evening. He thought to have been a listener instead of a speaker to-night, and was therefore taken by surprise. However in the outset he must congratulate the people of Aurora on the success of the evening's entertainment, and also the society in obtaining the object of the enterprise. He was happy to find that the Lectures delivered during the season had led the people to think; and the result, he was satisfied, would prove decidedly beneficial to the community. The people of Aurora were rapidly progressing in social improvement; and he believed this institution was the only one of the kind north of Toronto, which was highly creditable to the locality. Men very naturally differ; but they all had their enjoyments. The Peegans and the Greenlander had their sources of enjoyment; and the most pleasing character in this institution was, it afforded enjoyment. The scientific subjects brought before the people, had led them to think and study, and this was then a great source of pleasure and profit. The speaker then referred to the time when people thought it was the height of enjoyment to become intoxicated and gratify the baser passions. Happily, the scenes of those days had gone by, and the great mass are becoming awakened to the study of books, for enjoyment. He rejoiced in the contemplation of the change; and also

rejoiced to witness the interest manifested by the young people. Very shortly they would be called upon to take part in the municipal and other affairs of the country; and by taking advantage of the means within their reach, would be qualified to discharge those duties with credit to themselves and to their country (Hear, hear.) The Rev. gentleman concluded by expressing the hope that the society would continue to flourish and prove a blessing to the community. (Applause.)

The Chairman next introduced the Rev. Mr. Willoughby to the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Willoughby commenced his address by stating he felt considerably disappointed by not being present. He did not expect to have been called upon for a speech; and even now he would not care, had he the faculty of getting in and out as easily as his friend Mr. Caswell. It reminded him of an anecdote he heard about a Librarian who lived in the reign of Geo. III., which the Rev. gentleman then related, showing his position. He had been entertained while listening to the lecture delivered by Prof. Buckland; and he hoped that gentleman's remarks would have a weighty effect. (Hear, hear.) Wherever he lived, he tried to accommodate himself to the tastes and habits of the community; and he certainly was pleased with Aurora. He was also pleased that the Chairman, (Dr. Geikie,) had been the means of getting up this institution, and rejoiced in its success. (Applause.) He loved Canada for many things; but there was one thing he deplored—a want of taste among the rural population for sound reading; yet, through the instrumentality of this association he hoped a taste for reading would be created. It would tend to reform the mind, and make the people more useful. He thought with Mr. Buckland, in regard to religious education, and for his part he would not employ a teacher or professor whose moral principles were at all questioned; or who would be likely to infuse a poison into the mind. He rejoiced in the rise and progress of Canada; and as he was a very small Irishman (Laughter) when he first came to the country, he claimed to be a Canadian. He thought those people who came from the old country here, and were continually finding fault, ought to have staid there. (Hear, hear.) This Canada was as good as any of them. The social intercourse of the people was remarkable; and he believed they would compare favorably with any other country. The people of Canada had all one; and if anything he disliked here at all, it was to hear old country people talking about their nationality. The speaker then lauded the course taken by the chairman since he had resided in that locality; and was pleased at the prospect of good that would result from that gentleman's labors among the people in the neighborhood. The Rev. gentleman concluded by expressing the hope that the Bible would yet be used in our common schools; and that greater exertions would be made to promote the moral training of the youth of the country. (Applause.)

The Chairman next introduced Prof. Marling of Newmarket, to the meeting, in a brief but happy manner. Mr. Marling commenced by saying he, too was sorry to begin his remarks by making an apology. He came to the meeting this evening in the expectation of hearing a lecture from Mr. Ormiston, but now found himself in the position of a pop-gun. (Laughter.) He would not detain the meeting by any lengthened remarks, as he would only make one or two observations. It was a great fact—and perhaps there were some in this assembly who could recollect, that it was but a short time ago when this part of the country was a wilderness, and the war-whoop of the savage was heard. They could also remember when the Indian trader was the only white man who dared travel over the country. What a change had been wrought! Now we have institutions of a scientific and moral character; and civilization was spreading her hallowing influence. He then referred to the meagre amount of geographical information possessed by the people of the old country a very few years ago, and remarked that a gentleman lecturing in England stated that Toronto was situated on a promontory overhanging Lake Ontario at Kingston. He felt satisfied there was a bright future for Canada, and believed she would yet exert a powerful influence over the nations of the earth. (Hear, hear.) He most sincerely congratulated the Society on the success attending their institution. (Applause.) The Chairman then made a few observations, and hoped those present had enjoyed themselves as he had done. He begged the meeting not to become uneasy as the evening was not very far spent, and they had other speakers upon the platform. He would now introduce to them Mr. B. Pearson, who would be happy no doubt to favor them with a speech. (Applause.)

Mr. Pearson commenced by saying he always thought the people of Aurora as good as any other place; but after the remarks made by his friend Mr. Willoughby, he thought they were a little better than other people. (Hear, hear.) He complimented the chairman on the success of the Association, and hoped for its prosperity. He was also pleased at the harmony and good feeling manifested on the occasion—particularly by the ladies. Mr. Pearson then moved a vote of thanks to the gentleman who had addressed them this evening, which was seconded by N. A. Stanbridge, Esq., and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then stated that this meeting was the winding up of the Lectures for the season; and that the Society had paid its expenses. Should anything be left from the tea-meeting, it would form the nucleus of a fund to purchase a circulating library. On motion of Mr. Gamble, seconded by Rev. Mr. Caswell, the Chairman was requested to vacate the Chair, and Mr. B. Pearson declined to occupy it.

On motion of the same gentleman a vote of thanks was then tendered to Dr. Geikie for his able and efficient services as chairman to the meeting.—Carried unanimously.

The meeting then broke up.

## California Correspondence.

Stanislaus River, California, Feb. 1st, 1856.

Continued from last week.

Its face whether to the River on the North or the Low Hills on the South, presents a perpendicular wall of seven hundred feet high, excepting at a few well known points, where its surface is sufficiently inclined to admit the passage of an empty wagon. Every conceivable form of architecture may be traced in imagination on its sheer sides.

—high tower and balcony pillar and turned with all the regularity and precision of a structure formed on the nicest rules of geometry; yet varied in its excellence to every conceivable form of a crystal, and its agreeable transformations, throws at defiance the faintest idea of man's power. It is most particularly its contrast with its green top—so vivid and so sublime—its green sides—its surface flat as a lake—and its pitch the steepest of precipices, destitute of one kindly branch or bough; to break the fall on the relentless builders of the distant current.

But our interest in Table Mountain, ends not here—a theme of greater wonder lies buried in the donjons deep of this mighty tumulus—what imagination could have conceived, that at the foundation of this tremendous mass, there rolls a silent yet rapid river—cool and clear uncolored by any taint that breathes? No fishes glide amid its pearly depths, nor on its rippling sides will bird dip its wing, nor look its food. For ages has the still stream pursued its course, hundreds of feet beneath the ken of living thing and fed the ocean secretly from its unknown source. But time for revelation was at hand; for just one year ago an intrepid miner determined to penetrate and prospect the interior of the mountain. For nine months his party battled bravely through ledges and boulders—patiently they fought against difficulties, which in other less adventurous lands would have been deemed insurmountable. But his iron energy was not to be quailed—he persevered and his object was attained—he struck the subterranean channel, and with it paying gravel, of the richest description ever yet discovered.

Hurrah what a rush! what a run and a fuss! Some said "they knew it all the time," and others exclaimed—"Du tell!" but the tunnel mania infected all, and in less time than a month, the mountain was claimed from end to end and hundreds of tunnels are already in successful operation.

Being in an infectious neighborhood, I too caught the disease, which was natural enough under the circumstances, for unfortunately my pile is not yet of that extent as to materially inconvenience my breeches pocket. So I made my climb on a propitious looking district where I was well aware the descending ravines had paid exceedingly well and at one time located 2000 feet of the Mountain, lengthways and extending across it from base to base. I then got a company of 20 collected, and we immediately employed two experienced miners to commence work, by tunnelling through the solid slate ledge. The whole expense is about \$100 per week which brings the assessment to the trifling sum of \$5 per week to the man. We have already penetrated upwards of a hundred feet, and our great advantage lies in the fact that our tunnel prospects the ground equally well almost with twenty. Should we be fortunate enough to cross the head, we can of course, form as many cross drifts and employ as many men as we see fit.

We all felt extremely sanguine just now, and are constantly encouraged by reports of rich strikes, made in the upper region of the mountain—one of which I may particularize, that prospect last Monday for the first time, three thousand dollars, and improves daily. In my next I hope to tell you of our own individual success and to forward for your inspection a specimen of our labor, but a year or more may elapse before we can obtain a final knowledge of success or failure.

Yours &c,

FRANKIE SHAW.

## Foreign and Colonial.

Further by the *Pérail*.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Montreux* on this morning says that Marshal Pélissier has informed the Minister of War that the resolution passed by the Plenipotentiaries on the 25th of February, relative to the armistice, which is to extend to the 31st of March, was known in the Crimea on the 28th of February. On the 29th of February, at a conference held at the Traric Bridge between the chiefs of the staff of the Allied armies and General Tuchinskoff, delegated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, it was decided that there should be a complete suspension of hostilities.

The *Königsberger Zeitung*, published in Berlin on Wednesday, corroborates the above information in the following terms:—"On the 29th of February, delegates from the two belligerent armies, at the so-called Stone Bridge to concert measures for carrying out the armistice, conformably to the resolution of the Paris conference."

## KENTCH.

Advices from the Crimea state that on the 25th Feb. General Vivian was preparing a grand reconnaissance from Ketchik in the direction of Arabat, when the Russians have been concentrating a large force.

A dispatch from Hamburg, bearing date the 5th inst., mentions that two Russian ships of war, accompanied by three gun-boats, had sailed out of Sweden after the breaking-up of the ice, and had appeared in the Baltic.

## FRANCE.

It appears certain that the Pope will be the guest of the Imperial family. The Queen of Sweden the goldsmith.

A bill has been prepared for lending £1,000,000 sterling to the Credit Foncier to be applied to the improvement of agriculture.

It is asserted that the Minister of the Ceremonies has drawn up the programme of the ceremonies to be observed at the births and baptisms of any children of the Emperor.

Paris, Thursday Evening.—According to reports very generally current to-day, the announcement of the Emperor may be looked for almost immediately, instead of from the 15th to the 20th inst., which was the period originally spoken of.

## RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg letters again speak of the retirement of Count Gesseloff. They now say that it is definitively decided on, and add that among the persons who are spoken of as his successor is Baron Brunnov.

## TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 28.—One hundred millions of piastres in new paper money have been issued by the Government. There was much discussion in the divan on the subject. The order for the armistice had left for the Crimea.

The *Therian Gazette* announces that the Shah is preparing to repel by force any attack

which any English fleet may attempt against the coast of his empire. Troops have been sent to the provinces bordering on the Persian Gulf and the lower course of the Euphrates.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The third sitting of the plenipotentiaries was held on Saturday, when they agreed that the Austrian proposal as accepted by Russia should form the basis of their negotiations, and signed that protocol pure and simple, giving it all the power and force of preliminaries, and upon that proceeded, to the discussion of the terms of peace. The Russians conceded all the demands of the western powers, almost without resistance.

A despatch, dated Berlin, the 4th inst., states that the Emperor Alexander had received at St. Petersburg a notification from Count Orloff of the signature of the preliminaries of peace, and that his Majesty had on the 3rd inst. (Monday), transmitting by telegraph to Count Orloff a despatch declaring his approval of the signature. The Russian ambassador at Berlin had been informed of these circumstances.

The fourth sitting of the conference was held on Tuesday the 4th inst. The *Times* Paris correspondent writes, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst.:—"No secret has been better kept than the proceedings of the conference up to the present moment, as far as details are concerned. All that can be safely affirmed is, that matters are going on 'well enough'; but it would be an error to suppose that there is not yet a good deal of work to be got through. I believe that France and England have not been since the commencement more firmly united than at the present moment. Of Austria's firmness, I doubt if as much can be said. At all events I again hear whisperings of Count Buol not realizing all that was expected of him. It is stated positively that the prolongation of the armistice beyond the 31st of March will be listened to, and that everything must be arranged in ten or twelve days from this date."

Paris, Thursday, March 6.

The fifth sitting of the plenipotentiaries in conference took place to-day, but the proceedings are enveloped in complete secrecy.

## House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, March 18.

The House met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Fortin, (Nicolet), brought up the report of the Committee on Contingencies, relative to the indemnity of members of the House. The report recommends an allowance of \$6 a day.

Mr. S. Macdonald and others opposed the report which was carried on a division.

Yeas..... 63  
Nays..... 23

Mr. Fortin moved that the Clerk of the House be instructed to pay to the members who had opposed the indemnity, the sum of \$1 a day, and no more.

Mr. Speaker declared the motion out of order.

Mr. J. C. Morrison moved for a Committee of seven members to enquire into the cause of the failure of justice in the Corrigan trial. After some discussion, the case was postponed.

Mr. Cayley moved the second reading of the bill relating to Ordinance Lands.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald moved the second reading of the bill to amend the laws relating to the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada.

A number of private Bills were read a second time, and referred to the Private Bill Committee.

The House then went into Committee on the Legislative Council Bill.

Mr. Cauchon moved the adoption of the second clause relative to retaining the present members of the Council under the new constitution, declaring the number elective members to be 24 from Upper Canada and 24 from Lower Canada.

After some discussion on the details of the measure, the Committee passed the Bill without amendment.

Mr. Pappin moved that the Bill be referred back to the Committee, with the view to insert in it a clause abolishing the property qualification of members of the Assembly.

The House divided:—

Yeas..... 27  
Nays..... 52

Mr. Murray moved the reference of the Bill with the view to the re-arrangements of certain constituencies:—

Yeas..... 12  
Nays..... 59

Mr. Duron (of Athabaska) moved the reference of the Bill to assign a limit to the term of the present Council.

Yeas..... 23  
Nays..... 47

On motion of Hon. Mr. Cauchon, the House then adjourned at ten o'clock till Wednesday, the 20th inst.

EDMONTON, March 26th, 1856.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p. m. The House resumed its sittings to-day after the Easter recess. A good many of the members not having arrived, there seemed to be a general feeling that questions likely to create a warm discussion should be postponed. Among these were Mr. Brown's resolutions on Separate Schools, and Representation by Population, which were allowed to stand over to a future day.

Most of the time till the recess was occupied with a discussion of certain resolutions moved by Mr. Bureau, having for their object the introduction of a system which would facilitate the settlement of the wild lands of the Province. Finally, on the Government pledging themselves to give their best attention to this important matter, the resolutions were withdrawn.

Mr. Mackenzie moved a resolution affirming the principle of a decimal currency, of which the dollar should be the principle unit, and was strongly supported by the opposition. The Government earnestly resisted the motion—several of its members speaking against it. The real feeling of the House was, however, so strongly with the motion, that Ministers had to yield the point rather than run the hazard of a tie vote. To cover their retreat, the Inspector General demanded that Mr. Mackenzie would change two phrases in his motion; and the change would not have affected the real and ready thought by Mr. Mackenzie, but he refused to yield, and the Ministers taking advantage of the refusal, moved the previous question, and thereby dodged the vote on a party question.

The next matter that engaged the attention of the House was a renewal of the attempt made by the Government last year to affect the political position of the member for Lambton, by annexing a portion of that County to Kent. It then resulted in a signal failure, but last evening Mr. Law, backed by the Government, succeeded in obtaining a suspension

of the standing rules on behalf of his Bill, in opposition to the Report of the Standing Orders Committee. But the whole matter will be thoroughly discussed when the Bill is introduced.

The House then adjourned shortly after eleven.—*Globe*.

A very destructive fire occurred in the village of Prince Albert, in the Township of Reach, on the 15th inst., which destroyed fourteen houses. The following are the names of the principle sufferers:

1st. Dr. Hurd, a beautiful residence, valued at \$2,000, furniture mostly saved—no insurance. 2nd. A two story stone house and store, property of Abner Hurd, Esq., unoccupied—not insured. 3rd. A two story building, owned by Mr. Hurd; occupied by Mr. Haddock, baker and confectioner; most of the personal property (excepting a horse) saved—no insurance. 4th. A two story store and dwelling owned by Henry Walker, not tenanted. 5th. Joshua Wright, shoe store and dwelling, and a drug store occupied by Messrs. Sutton & Tomlinson. Mr. Wright's goods were mostly saved from the fire, but were much damaged. Messrs. Sutton & Tomlinson's property mostly destroyed, \$300 insurance on building. 6th. A two story building owned by Henry Graham, with shoe store in one part, and tin shop, tenanted by Hugh McCann in the other—effects partially saved. 7th. Store and house owned by Mr. H. Hurd, occupied by B. G. Whitaker, about 1000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of oats destroyed—no insurance on building. 8th. A drug store, grocery, dwellings, and out buildings, premises owned by David Carawell, occupied by Mr. Tuxbury; small part of groceries saved—most of drugs and medicines destroyed. 9th. Rice Edley, wagon and butcher shop, and out buildings, dwelling saved—insurance on entire property \$800. Through the well directed efforts of those present, the fire was arrested here.

The Opposition may be numerically the weakest party, but they possess all the talent, energy, and enterprise in the House, and embrace in their rank Canada's ablest statesmen. This was unmistakably manifested in the debates on the Speech. The speeches on the Ministerial side were common place affairs, while the speeches of Mr. Duron, Mr. Young, John Wilson, Harman, Merritt Brown and Mackenzie, were masterpieces of Parliamentary oratory, evidencing a profound knowledge of the science of Civil Government. The Ministry, however, carried their point by "man strength and stupidity."—*Bathurst Courier*.

Mons. DE BELVEZ.—The *Montreal Herald* states on the Authority of one of its correspondents that a letter has lately been received from France, in which it is mentioned that this gallant commander who during his official visit to Canada last summer, made so very favorable an impression upon all, is about to be appointed Consul



**CROWT & CO.,**  
Large, varied and complete STOCK of  
**Wines and Spirits,**  
showing articles, all of which are in fine condition :  
6s 3d, 7s 6d, 10s, 12s 6d, 16s and 20s per gal.  
7s 6d, 10s and 16s per gallon.  
Port, 10s and 12s 6d each.

Gin, very fine, 16s per gallon. \*  
 Sugar, warranted genuine, 10s per gallon.  
 and 16s 8d per dozen.  
 E—16s 6d per dozen.

is, 10s per dozen.


**AND COFFEES**

Our Finest Leaf Sugar at 8d.; Ground and Sugar, 6d.; and Brown at 5d.

of "The Prairie Blossom"—a celebrated manufactured from the best Virginia Leaf.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.

ge Street, 3 Doors North of King Street,  
TOMBS CO.

**FALL & WINTER GOODS**

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of East Gwiltisbury, and the public generally, that he has commenced business at


**SHARON,**

In the store lately occupied by Mr W. LOCKHART, where he has on hand a large and well selected

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware  
Crockery, Clothing, Bonnets, &c.*  
India Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, of all description  
All of which he has spared no pains in selection  
and has purchased them from the *Cheapest Markets*  
— and marked them at such prices as cannot fail  
to give general satisfaction.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.  
JOHN W. EDMAND.  
Sharon, Nov. 1st, 1855.

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GOODS for the SEASON.

**E. HUGHES,**  
**NEW MARKET.**  
THANKS his Friends and the Public for the liberal support the past year and hopes to attract attention to his Business to merit and receive continuation of their patronage.  
The very best stock and Newest Style of goods have been Selected, believing that a good article

**DRY GOODS**  
Of Every variety. Furs, Boots and Shoes, 'Fr  
and Groceries China, Glass, Crockery, Nails a  
other Hardware, Putty, Paints, Oils a  
Turpentine.  
N B—E. H. has for sale the 'Briggs' Cranset  
Dr. Chamberlain's Fluid Wax and Azote, Toilet

**E. HUGHES,**  
Newmarket, Nov. 1st, 1855.  
**Furniture Wareroom.**  
**JOHN BENZ, SHARON**  
HAS constantly on hand, a large assortment

11 of  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
 consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side  
 Boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and all other  
 articles usually wanted in his line of business. He  
 tent Bedsteads, common and fancy Mirrors, and  
 Picture Frames, always on hand.

*Coffins furnished on Short Notice.*

Sharon, Jan. 16th. 1856.



**Hardware  
BAR IRON & Co.  
41 KING ST.  
TORONTO, C.W.**

**INDIA-RUBBER belting, all sizes—2 to 12 in.**  
Hoses and Packing, and every other article man-  
ufactured by the Boston Belting Company.  
For Sale by R. LEWIS & SON  
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855.

**BELTING! BELTING!!**

**R. LEWIS, & SON, 41 Yonge Street,**  
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855.

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**Muley Mill and Circular - Saw.**

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**PLINT'S and Rowland's Mill-Saw.**  
Do do Muley, 7 by 12 to 14 by 14

For Sale by R. LEWIS, & SON.  
41 King St. Toronto  
Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855.

C and Jackson Saws, Chisels, Gages, &c.,  
 Superior Bench and Moulding Planes, Broad  
 Bench Axes, Adzes, and other Tools, Blacksmith  
 Goods of all sorts, also a large stock of  
 Scotch Refined and Swedes Bar Iron,  
 Steel, Files, W. Horse Nails,  
 Hollows, Anvils, Vices, Drills,  
 Warranted Springs, Corn Patent and Half Pat  
 Axes,  
 For sale at the lowest prices, by  
 J. H. W. & S. CO.

having  
R. LEWIS & SON,  
Sign of the Padlee  
Toronto, Oct. 16th, 1835.

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**Wholesale Hardware.**

THE Subscribers have now in Stock a most  
plete and well assorted supply of

**C. LEWIS**  
T,  
Store-  
ON.  
11-32

**Shelf and Heavy Hardware**  
Well worthy the attention of their Customers  
Country Merchants generally. Prices and to  
most moderately.

**R. LEWIS & SON**  
41 King, Corner Toronto Street,  
Toronto Nbr. 30 1833.



## Amusement.

The deities generally acknowledge their business a game one, inasmuch as they are using little perils to their artificial teeth.

A late philosopher says that if anything will make a woman swear, it is looking for her night-cap when the light is blown out.

A wag says there is no danger of bad times among bankers, because every shoe is "soldered" before it is ready for the market.

A woman was recently fined \$50 in St. Louis for wearing men's clothes. The next day she complained of two men who were seen wearing slacks. Why not!

A Question.—Mrs. Parington wants to know why we call our merchantable houses "firms," when they are continually smashing!

A young lady thought it was ungentle to say she was *littions* so she complained of being *Williamious*. These are the days of refinement.

"Have you said your evening prayers, John?"

"No ma'am—it ain't my work, Bill says the prayers, and I answer! We agreed to do it, because it comes shorter."

Why is the life of an editor like the book of Revelations? Because it is full of types and shadows, and a mighty voice, like the sound of many waters, is ever saying—write.

A lady once declared that she could not understand how gentlemen could smoke. "It certainly shortens their lives," said she. "I don't know that," replied a gentleman; "there is my father who smokes every day, and he is now seventy years." "Well," said the lady, "if he had never smoked he might have been eighty."

A fellow down in Mississippi, who does not have much confidence in the honesty of postmasters, writes to the following warning on the back of one of his letters, directed to a post office in Kentucky: "Now look here, all you postmasters! I want you to be devilish particular with this document; it is a cash letter. Now look here, I say you, don't break the seal."

"John, what is a gentleman?" "Stub the boots, short tail coat, and a high shirt collar." "What is the chief end of a gentleman?" "His coat tail."

"What is the work of a gentleman?" "To borrow money, to eat large dinners, to go to the opera, and to petition for an office."

"What is a gentleman's first duty towards himself?" "To buy a pair of plaid pants, loons, and to raise a huge pair of whiskers."

A MAX OF TAXES.—A stout red faced gentleman, in a white beaver, blue coat, and buff vest, bet a £10 note that he could close his eyes, at a table named, any kind of liquor in the house. The bet was taken, and the process of winning or losing commenced forthwith. "This is genuine port," said the fat gentleman, tasting from a wine glass. "And this—is this whiskey?" and so on through the hotel's "manifest." A wag then poured a few drops of water into the glass, and handed it to the connoisseur. "This is—ah—this (tasting it)—by Jupiter! gentleman, I lose the bet. I never tasted this liquor before."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Just Received,

A Tyle New Era Book Store a splendid assortment of Gold and Cornelian RINGS for sale cheap. Also, Ladies' Ear-Rings, in great variety. Newmarket, Feb. 29, 1855. 16-4

## FARMERS!

THE Newmarket Factory is in complete working order and prepared to receive Custom Cloth Dressing promptly and in a workmanlike manner. W. A. CLARK, Agent.

IF YOU WANT GENUINE CANADIAN made Cloth, Blankets, and Flannels at moderate prices, and warranted to give good satisfaction, come to the Newmarket Factory and buy. W. A. CLARK, Agent.

## LADIES.

OF Indispensable habits will find a beautiful assortment of knitting yarn at the Newmarket Factory. No. 2 at 2s 6d per lb. No. 1 Union 3s 6d " " No. 1 Extra 4s 6d " " No. 2 Extra 5s 6d " " W. A. CLARK, Agent.

ALL KINDS of produce taken in exchange for goods, or in payment for custom work at the Newmarket Factory. W. A. CLARK, Agent.

Newmarket, Dec. 7th 1855. 16-44

**Flooring! Flooring!**

THE solvent are having, at great expense, built one of the latest improved PLANING MACHINES, capable of planing 10,000 per day, are now prepared to dress lumber in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for planing upon. A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale. JOSIAH JAMES & CO. Newmarket, Aug. 9, 1855. 16-27

**Now Ready for Delivery,**

A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed FLOORING, ready for laying down. JOSIAH JAMES & CO. Newmarket, March 6, 1855. 16-5

**IRON AND WOOD TURNING.**

On the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of SCROLL SAWING done in such a manner that for ordinary work it will be smooth enough for planing upon. A quantity of Seasoned Flooring for sale. JOSIAH JAMES & CO. Newmarket, Aug. 9, 1855. 16-27

**BEVEL WHATHERRBOARDS.**

These Boards are much superior to any other, as the lower edge is as thick as a common weather-board, while it is but one quarter of an inch at the top, which gives the rail more hold and the sun less power to warp it. The boards are dressed with great care and exactness. Millwright Planing of all kinds, done in the best manner. Having one of the most improved Engine Lathes, they are prepared to do all kinds of work. BEVEL WHATHERRBOARDS. Newmarket, Aug. 9, 1855. 16-27

**Now Ready for Delivery,**

A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed FLOORING, ready for laying down. JOSIAH JAMES & CO. Newmarket, March 6, 1855. 16-5

**Now Ready for Delivery,**

A LARGE quantity of Clear, Seasoned, Dressed FLOORING, ready for laying down. JOSIAH JAMES & CO. Newmarket, March 6, 1855. 16-5

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament.  
Capital 100,000.

Home Office, Toronto.  
President, C. C. GILSON.  
Vice President, T. H. HARRISON.

DIRECTORS.  
GEORGE MITCHELL,  
JAMES HEAVY,  
WALTER MACFARLANE,  
M. P. HAYES,  
ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor,  
H. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.

The Subscribers have been duly appointed Agents in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting insurance.

THOMAS NIXON, Agent.  
Newmarket, Feb. 12, 1855. 16-2

**A Building Lot for Sale**

IN THE TOWN OF NEWMARKET,  
Lot No. 10 on the east side of Prospect Street, between the corner of Graham Street, nearly opposite Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.

Apply to  
GEORGE EAKIN,  
Unionville.  
Markham, Oct. 4th, 1855. 16-35

**SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.**

OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**LEATHER!! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!**  
All kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by  
WILLIAM WALLIS,  
Main Street, Newmarket.

**CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.**  
Newmarket, February 6, 1855.

**Wholesale and Retail.**

**Prices much Reduced.**

THE subscriber has just opened, and offers at Wholesale and Retail, at the  
New Store on Yonge Street,  
A few dozen above King Street, Toronto, a large stock of **BOOTS & SHOES**, consisting of men's, boys', and ladies' Boots; Boys' and Young Men's Boots and Shoes; also, Ladies' Gaiters, Buckles and Slippers, and Children's Wear of all kinds, which he will sell at  
VERY LOW PRICES.

This Work is from the Manufacturers of the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, C. W., and for durability and quality, cannot be surpassed by any in Canada.

**India Rubbers in Great Variety.**  
JAS. B. CARRUTH,  
Toronto, Sept. 18, 1855. 16-133

**Stove Warehouse**  
NEWMARKET,  
Next door South of Mr. Millard's Warehouses.

**G. MORTIMORE & CO.**  
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have commenced the Stove and Tin Smith business, and will keep constantly on hand an assortment of  
COOKING, PARLOUR, AND BOX STOVES.

Of the newest Patterns. Tin, Sheet Iron, Copper, and Japanned Ware, which they will dispose of for Cash, or on a Short Credit, at Toronto Prices.

Particular attention paid to Jobbing. All orders punctually attended to.  
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1853. 16-32

**NEW STORE!**

**STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.**  
At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, and to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he is now opening out a large and choice selection of Staple and Fancy

**Dry Goods and Millinery.**  
Embracing every article in the Trade. These goods have been selected by himself, expressly for this market, and he therefore can confidently recommend them to his customers.

Orders via the Northern Railroad, from the country punctually attended to.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A. H. EARL,  
84, Yonge Street.  
Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1855. 15-16

**Fall Importations, 1855.**

**J. JACKSON.**  
No. 3, King Street West, Toronto.

HAVING completed his Fall Stock of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, is prepared to furnish Country Merchants and others, with every article in the Trade. J. J.'s stores will be found to consist of  
China, Glassware, Granite, Stoneware.

Press, Spanged C. C. and Yellow Ware, which he will sell at  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

As cheap as any in the Trade. Assorted Crockery kept constantly on hand.  
Toronto, Sept. 1855. 16-33

**New Tin and Copper Warehouse.**  
Newmarket, next to Col. Cotter's Mill.

**HODGE & SON**

WOULD most respectfully inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and the surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the above line, and are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to their care, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

TERMS: LIBERAL.  
HODGE & SON,  
Newmarket, July 12, 1855. 16-24

**MAJORITATES BLANKS**

OF the description, on hand for sale. Apply to  
NEW PRA OFFICE.  
Newmarket, June 9, 1854. 16-3

**GALLERY OF ART.**

**J. E. PELL,**  
Corner, G. & Yonge Street, and  
PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER.

6 King Street West, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public at large, that his stock of  
MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES,  
Window Cornices, Engravings, and other valuable articles in his line of business, is the most elegant and extensive in Canada, and will always be sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

September 10, 1855. 16-30

September 10, 1855. 16-30

## AURORA ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers beg to inform the public in general that their Machinery is now in full operation for

**Planing, Tonguing, Grooving, Sawing**  
Working Mouldings, Mortising, &c. The whole machinery, is portable, and driven by steam power, can be removed without difficulty to any place so required.

Would intimate to parties intending to build, that they will always be ready to contract for the erection of buildings, and, being prepared to do it expeditiously, solicit a share of public patronage.

**J. HANKIN & CO. BUILDERS**  
Shop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora Village.  
Aurora, Feb. 20, 1855. 16-513

**Doors, Sash, Window-blinds,**  
Panels, Mouldings, &c., made to order. All work warranted, as done by first-class workmen, and employed.

Shop on Yonge Street, South side of Aurora Village.  
J. HANKIN & Co., Builders.  
Aurora, Feb. 20, 1855. 16-513

**NEW IMPORTED GOODS!!**

THE Subscribers have recently imported from Europe, Ex Steamers Africa, Pacific, Baltic, Empire State and David Webster, a choice stock of  
Seasonable Dry Goods.

Among which will be found, extremely low, Plain and Cross-barred Muslins, Coloureds, Orleans, Alpacaes, French Marlines, Gala Plaids, Muslin de Laines, &c., &c. Peterboroughs, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Shaws, Worsted Handkerchiefs, Mullers, Carpets, &c.

Also, from New York and Boston, A choice stock of Fresh Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Sugar-house Syrup, Tobacco, American Cheese, and a general assortment of

**Family Groceries.**  
American Hardware, Sheet-iron, Canton Flannels, Salted, Plain and Figured Hatford, Remond, Prints, Buttons, and Tickings, Also, Ladies' Mixers and Yauls.

A General Call is Solicited.  
CHAS. DOAN & CO.,  
Sharon,  
CHAS. DOAN, Aurora.  
Aurora, Dec. 6, 1855. 3m14

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Aurora, and surrounding Country

That having purchased the premises lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD GILKIN, intends carrying on the business, and will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
consisting, in part, of Cloth, Satinets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coloureds, Delaines, Gala Plaids, Lustrous, Fancy Dress Stuffs, Flannels, Ginghams, Fancy Regatta and striped Shirts.

**Ready Made Clothing.**  
Boots, Shoes, &c. A choice assortment of Family GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, RICE, &c.

Fig Leaf, Hower Dew and other Tobacco, Window Glass, Putty, Nails, &c., and all articles usually kept in the Trade.

And having purchased his Goods under very advantageous circumstances, for Cash, feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to business and private customers, and hopes by strict attention to business and at moderate prices to merit a share of public patronage.

**BENJAMIN PEARSON.**  
Aurora, Oct. 26th, 1855. 16-39

**William Taylor,**  
**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.**  
GRAINER, Glazier, and Paper Hanger. Shop on Yonge Street, adjoining W. Mosley's office.  
Aurora, 27th June, 1855. 16-21

**WALTER B. GEMIE M. D.,**  
LICENSED OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CANADA WEST.  
AURORA. (MAGELL'S CORNERS.)  
Aurora, May 1st, 1855.

**W. MOSLEY,**  
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT.  
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.  
Office on Yonge Street.  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 16-12

**CASH FOR WHEAT!**

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station, and will process logs.

A. H. EARL,  
84, Yonge Street.  
Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855. 16-34

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public, that they have leased the  
CARPENTER'S SHOP,  
Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Baskin, in the Village of AURORA, and will attend to the  
Carpenter and Joiner's Work.

In all its Branches, and hope by their unremitting attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

**WITTY & HARVEY.**  
Builders, &c., &c.  
Aurora, 25th May, 1855. 16-17

**MAGISTRATES BLANKS**

OF the description, on hand for sale. Apply to  
NEW PRA OFFICE.  
Newmarket, June 9, 1854. 16-3

**GALLERY OF ART.**

**J. E. PELL,**  
Corner, G. & Yonge Street, and  
PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTURER.

6 King Street West, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public at large, that his stock of  
MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES,  
Window Cornices, Engravings, and other valuable articles in his line of business, is the most elegant and extensive in Canada, and will always be sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

September 10, 1855. 16-30

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September 10, 1855. 16-30

September 10, 1855. 16-30

## FOR SALE.

THE Underigned offers for sale those valuable MILLS, and Mill Privilege, known as

**Bogart's Mills,**  
Situating in one of the best Agricultural settlements in Canada, and within Two Miles of Newmarket. For further Particulars apply to  
JOHN BOGART, Senr.  
Newmarket, Jan. 23, 1856. 2m50

**HOTEL DE EUROPE,**  
No. 36, Front Street, Toronto.  
Opposite the City Hall.

Kept by **DAVID KLEIN.**

STABLE and Sheds to accommodate travel. 1st class. Meals served at all hours. This house is comfortably furnished in the latest style. 16-27

**BLACKSMITHING!**

ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the surrounding country, that he has

**COMMENCED BUSINESS**  
In the Shop formerly occupied by Geo. Birt, where he hopes for strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

**ALLAN WHITE.**  
Newmarket, Mar. 25, 1854. 16-16

**Dr. J. W. KERMOTT'S**  
VEGETABLE

**Pulmonary Balm:**  
A Safe and Effective Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c.

THIS Medicine operates by producing a free and copious expectoration, and by relaxing the vessels to the absorbent vessels, changing them from a diseased to a healthy action. Hundreds of cases might be recorded of persons who have been cured by the use of this valuable remedy, and by the enjoyment of perfect health.

Days—One teaspoonful from 5 to six times per day, or often if the cough is severe.

Price 75 Cents per Bottle.

Prepared, wholesale and retail, at the Eclectic Medical Dispensary, Douglas Street, London, C. W.

LONDON, 15th September, 1855.

**DR. J. W. KERMOTT.**

DEAR SIR,—Being informed that you are preparing your Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, in order that the public at large may appreciate its virtues, I cheerfully submit to you the following statement of facts: we them as you think proper.

In the Autumn of 1852 my eldest son was attacked with a cold, cough, and croup, and accompanied with a very severe cough. We used every means within our power, employed the most skillful physicians, and after their vain attempts, had recourse to some of the most popular nostrums for the cure of consumption, but all to no purpose, he gradually grew worse. In 1853 he became so feeble and emaciated, that he was obliged to give up his school and his usual avocations, and he was confined to his bed and was becoming weaker, prostrated, and finally died, a victim to the disease.

At his own request we sent for you, but without the slightest hope of recovery. He died, still as you have feared him with a hope, he recovered, and after taking some half dozen bottles, began slowly to recover, till in three months' time he was restored to perfect health. One year has elapsed since the cure was effected, and he is still hale and sound.

Ever grateful, I am, dear sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
JAMES DICKINSON.

**LIST OF J. W. KERMOTT'S MEDICINES.**

Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, a safe and a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c.

Compound Extract of Willow, a positive cure for Ague, Chills, and Bilious Diseases.

Pulmonary Balm, a safe and a certain cure for Ague, Chills, and Bilious Diseases.

Vegetable Tonic Mixture, a mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

Worm "ea, or Cut worm Indian Worm Killer, an unrivalled Destroyer of Worms.

Compound Mandrake, or Aperient Anti-Bilious.

Black Ointment, or Healing Salve, for the speedy cure of Cuts, Burns, Bleeds, Fever, Scars, &c.

Extract of Blackberry, a Vegetable Summer Comfrey, the only true Comfrey in the Vegetable Kingdom.

Black Ointment, or Healing Salve, for the speedy cure of Cuts, Burns, Bleeds, Fever, Scars, &c.

Read the following from M. Anderson, Esq., Mayor of London:

To Dr. KERMOTT,  
DEAR SIR,—Your Vegetable Tonic Mixture, and Mandrake Pills, have had a most salutary effect in my case. I was formerly troubled with Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, during which time I tried many remedies, consulted the most popular physicians, and at last, after a long and tedious illness, I was cured by your Tonic Mixture. I have enjoyed perfect health since I used your Tonic Mixture, and I feel it my duty to state this fact to the public, as a recommendation of your medicines.

I am, yours, &c.,  
M. ANDERSON,  
Mayor of London, C. W.

LONDON, 30th January, 1855.

**Dr. J. W. KERMOTT.**

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for the valuable medicine which you have given me by which I can sufficiently recompense you for having taken me from the margin of the grave and restored me to perfect health, contrary to my own expectations, those of my friends, and to every expectation, contrary to the worst prognostics of nature. I feel first taken with common cold, which terminated into what my physicians called Chronic Bronchitis. Very soon they informed me that it had extended to the lungs, that I was a prey to consumption, and left me without a hope of recovery. I expected, consequently, that I should die, but I was preserved by your Tonic Mixture, and I feel it my duty to state this fact to the public, as a recommendation of your medicines.

I am, yours, &c.,  
M. ANDERSON,  
Mayor of London, C. W.

LONDON, 30th January, 1855.

**Dr. J. W. KERMOTT.**